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SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1901.

MAY CIRCULATION.
 W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of May, 1901, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1	73,390	17	72,900
2	73,730	18	76,180
3	73,660	19 Sunday	100,710
4	76,210	20	73,290
5 Sunday	101,665	21	73,130
6	74,510	22	72,920
7	73,400	23	73,070
8	73,480	24	72,780
9	73,010	25	73,120
10	72,970	26 Sunday	98,450
11	73,060	27	72,470
12 Sunday	100,325	28	74,560
13	74,060	29	72,240
14	73,290	30	72,020
15	73,090	31	72,370
16	72,110		

Total for the month, 2,387,175
 Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed, 5,754
 Net number distributed, 2,325,421
 Average daily distribution, 75,013

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of May was 87 per cent.

W. B. CARR,
 Sworn to and subscribed before me this thirty-first day of May, 1901.
 Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1905.

JUGGERNAUT.
 Supplementing Judge Wood's charge to the June Grand Jury, the report of Coroner Funkhouser relative to deaths that came under the jurisdiction of the office during the past year gives additional reason for the diminution of street car accidents.

Of the 280 cases that were handled by the Coroner's office, seventy-one deaths were due to the street cars. No other cause led to so many deaths.

This does not include the number who have suffered injuries or have been maimed for life from the same cause.

This total is depressing. If such a price must be paid for rapid transit, increased traveling facilities indeed come high. There is blame somewhere for this company of victims to the trolley. Let the Grand Jury investigate.

NOT FOR DRAINAGE.
 Many years have been taken in discussing the project of deep water from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Since the Chicago canal plans took visible form, the commercial genius of the Mississippi Valley and the Lake region has hoped for an early consummation of the desire for a waterway to Southern markets.

Impetus has been added to this movement by the visit of the Drainage Canal Trustees to St. Louis. After a trip through the canal, they have appointed a committee of three to confer with representatives of St. Louis business organizations regarding the campaign for Government support of the project. Although every one connected with the movement realizes that the opening of such a waterway is probably a long way off, there is general appreciation of the fact that until business men throughout this country, co-operating with the farmers, enter into the work earnestly present conditions will not be changed.

Estimates place the cost of improving the canal and river to the Gulf at \$75,000,000. Chicago has spent \$35,000,000 building the canal, which, of course, will be widened and deepened. The National Government must lend its support before further work can be done. Cities and States cannot afford the enormous outlay.

Money could not be spent by the Government with more permanent benefit to a large part of the country than in a subsidy for the deep-water channel to the Gulf. With the development of the trade in the South American countries and the probable opening of the isthmian canal, the possibilities of cheap transportation facilities are almost beyond calculation. The Mississippi River is the natural route and in connection with the lakes will touch not only the Middle West but the northeastern parts of North America. Whether drainage from Chicago could be permitted is altogether another story.

St. Louis is vitally interested in the project. The practical interest manifested by Chicago shows that action of some sort will be forthcoming.

UNPATRIOTIC PATRIOTS.
 It will be a tremendous pity if Cuba now allows her destinies to be shaped by the well-meaning but unduly prejudiced patriots who constitute what is known as the Radical party in Cuba, and whose distinguishing characteristic seems to be a hatred of this country surpassing even that which they at one time felt for Spain.

The city of this surrender to the Radicals would lie in the fact that they favor a policy which means inevitable Cuban disaster. They are insisting upon a haughty disregard of American rights which cannot for a moment be permitted to materialize into authoritative action. It is imperative that the Platt amendment be accepted by the Cuban Constitutional Convention. That amendment

protects American rights without depriving the Cubans of any right. It should be gladly and unqualifiedly adopted by the convention.

There is an element in Washington which would rejoice in an excuse for the forcible annexation of Cuba. If the hothouse Radicals in the Cuban Constitutional Convention persist in a course which threatens to precipitate a conflict with this Government, the thrashing and forcible annexation of Cuba are inevitable and as easy as inevitable. This termination of the attempt to establish a Cuban Republic under our protection will be deplorable indeed. The blood-and-thunder Radicals of Cuba should bring themselves to accept a position for their little country something less than that occupied by the great Powers. It will be their fault if Cuba does not attain her independence.

NO EXTRA SESSION.
 President McKinley's announcement that existing conditions do not require or warrant the calling of an extra session of Congress was to have been expected in view of the fact that the administration's colonial policy is already adequately sanctioned by the Federal Supreme Court's ruling.

In its interpretation of the Constitution the Supreme Court may not be fairly criticized as thus becoming responsible for the Government's management of the colonial problem. President McKinley's policy with regard to the Philippines and Porto Rico was determined upon and inaugurated without waiting for constitutional authority. It is a policy which is permissible under certain views of constitutional interpretation. These methods have been presented by the Supreme Court.

It must be taken for granted, in view of recent developments, that the President is in no further danger of finding himself acting contrary to the Constitution when he exercises to the utmost the power placed in his hands by the Spooner resolution dealing with the Philippine question. The colonial policy for which he is responsible is an imperial policy, but it can be enforced as matters now stand. The Government of the Philippines and of Porto Rico may be such a government as the President deems, working through a Congress made subservient by the pleasantly compelling exercise of Federal patronage.

A constitutional amendment that will definitely establish the rights of our new American citizens before the law is now the only means whereby we can maintain the principles upon which this Government was founded. The aristocracy of citizenship created by recent developments—the recognition of the citizens of the States of the superiors and rulers of the citizens of the colonies—is un-American to the last degree, but it can now be corrected by the amendment by constitutional amendment. The American people must understand this truth.

GROWTH OF RELIGION.
 The Reverend Washington Gladden has an article in the current number of the North American Review on the prospects of the Christian religion. He forecasts a continued growth—numerically, geographically and politically. Unfortunately, he says little of spiritual improvement. His views on this side can only be surmised.

According to his estimates, there were about 5,000,000 nominal Christians at the end of the First Century, 10,000,000 at the end of the Tenth Century, 100,000,000 at the end of the Fifteenth, 200,000,000 at the end of the Eighteenth and now about 500,000,000. Though dependence cannot be placed on numerical estimates, Doctor Gladden holds that three times as many converts have been added to the faith in the last century as in the first fifteen centuries.

About one-third of the people of the earth were under Christian governments in 1780 and a little less than two-thirds under a heathen regime. A century later, in 1880, 55 per cent of the world's population was under Christian rule.

Geographically speaking, in 1000 A.D. 708,000 square miles were inhabited. Christians occupied 3,480,900 square miles and non-Christians 40,317,700. In 1894 conditions had so changed that the 54,401,400 inhabited square miles, Christians were in possession of 45,619,100.

At the present time, the 500,000,000 Christians are divided among the different faiths as follows: Greek church 98,000,000, Protestants 143,000,000 and Catholics 259,000,000. This is a decided change from 1500, when Catholics ruled over 80,000,000, or four-fifths of the nominal Christians. Two centuries later, the Catholics controlled 90,000,000. The Greek Catholics rose from a rule of 20,000,000 in 1500 to the control of 128,000,000 in 1891. In four centuries the church power of the Catholics has more than tripled; that of the Greek Catholics is six times as strong, and that of the Protestants has risen from nothing to the supervision of one-third of the world's population.

It will be seen from these figures of Doctor Gladden, which may be taken as generally true, the growth of the Christian religion, both Catholic and Protestant, has been wonderful. Doctor Gladden thinks that the next few years should see a further increase along the same lines. Yet there is a disappointment in the fact that some means could not be found whereby the relative growth of spiritual devotion could be measured.

COFFEE IMPORTS.
 Dealers in coffee are anticipating with much interest the industrial development that will follow settled conditions in the insular possessions of the United States. This country now imports all its coffee. In a few years, it is expected, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines will crowd out the imports, thus receiving more than a million dollars a week, the amount which the United States now spends for the beverage.

According to a recent report of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, our coffee importations during the nine months ending with March, 1901, aggregated 617,344,000 pounds, valued at \$45,218,000, about \$5,000,000 in excess of the amount spent during the same month of the previous year. At this rate, we spend over \$60,000,000 a year for coffee.

Coffee has fallen about one-half in cost during the last decade. The actual amount spent indicates a wonderful increase in actual consumption. The \$60,000,000 estimated as the cost of the product last year is only a little in excess of the average annual cost for the ten years just ending, but it buys vastly more coffee.

Brazil furnishes us with most of our raw coffee, the shipments from there to this country during the nine months mentioned being 505,581,570 pounds. Other South American countries shipped 47,461,000 pounds, Central American countries 25,674,000 pounds, Java and other East Indies 5,777,000 pounds, Asia and Oceania 2,367,000 pounds, while the United Kingdom reshipped 2,633,000 pounds to us and Germany 3,307,000 pounds.

It is said that the United States Government will bend every effort toward encouraging the cultivation of coffee in the new possessions. The climate of Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines is like that of the countries from which we now import the bean. Hitherto, capital has found small encouragement in the islands, but with the friendly aid and encouragement of this country there is little reason why all the coffee should not be obtained from the islands now under the control of the United States.

1875—NO FARTHER.
 Some very modern Governments resort to ancient methods in carrying out their policies. Perhaps the most recent example of this sort of thing is the circular issued by the French Minister of Education prohibiting the teaching of French history of a period later than the year 1875.

It seems remarkable that such an order should be issued in a country as sensitive to personal liberty as France. The year 1875 marks the adoption of the new constitution. This date is probably chosen as a fitting close to the troubled events that preceded. But from that time on, if the edict of the French Minister is observed, the domestic history of the country must remain a blank to all students.

Text-books and library books touching the history of France must stop at this point. The teachers are enjoined to keep all such books from the students. The entire machinery of the state is to be employed in the suppression of recent history.

In defending his action, the Minister of Education says that political bias on the part of historians and writers generally makes current history unfit for students. It is claimed that politicians have used the histories as a means to gain a university following. Friends assert that the Minister, unable to secure an impartial presentation of facts, preferred the "neutrality of ignorance."

In an article on the subject, the Courrier des Etats-Unis (New York) says that the bulk of the criticism is not directed at the arbitrary ruling of the Minister, but at the futility of graduating students who have no knowledge of recent events. "It has been asserted," says the French authority, "that the measure is really due to the imprudence of a few university professors who were permitted to take part in the Dreyfus agitation. Others claimed the same privilege and great confusion resulted. Now the Ministry of Public Instruction, which, by its laxity, is responsible for the whole trouble, has gone to the other extreme."

A curious way to counteract the flightiness of a nation. Last winter we saw on the stage the highly interesting effort of Metetrich to limit the historical knowledge of L'Aiglon, the young Napoleon, and involuntarily wondered what such an attempt would bring forth in these latter days. It is very easy to guess what would happen in the United States. The order would be a dead letter. But France is a queer country where they do queer things.

Indians who are seeking to enjoin the Government from opening the Kiowa and Comanche reservations have evidently not read the decisions of the Supreme Court. They are not supposed to have any feelings in the matter.

Having failed to convict Callahan for kidnapping Cudahy, the Omaha authorities are trying to make him out a liar. Another jury like the first would believe Callahan. That's the Omaha way.

If money talks, the recent meeting of New York's thousand-million-dollar commercial delegation with their fellow-Midwesters of London must have been a most garrulous function.

There seems to be a feeling among inside Republicans that the United States have such a need as Mexico for the same President term after term. But we haven't.

Reports from Washington indicate that Congresswoman Babcock may wish that he had kept quiet about reducing the tariff. He will be a brave man if he persists.

Kansas has come forward with an alleged heretic. The world expects the treatment of Professor Tubbs to be so original that no dirty linen will be washed.

Any plans for the development of the Southwest cannot be made without the active sympathy and aid of St. Louis. The city and section work together.

Hot weather should make the subscriptions to the Fresh Air Fund increase until every poor child will be sure of a trip to the country.

Former President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University thinks that there is too much reading. Would he have every one go to talking?

It's the American theory that all men are born free and equal, but our colonial citizens are facing a condition, not a theory.

Advocates of another term for President McKinley should base their claims on the theory that the third time's the charm.

Ten cents—the price of a cigar—will give a child a day's outing in the country. Could there be a better charity?

Judging from that Anglo-Franco-German clash in Tien-Tsin, the Allies' get-away day in China was a hot finish.

Though the copper output has been covered by the trust, St. Louis papers still sell at the old price of 1 cent.

Asfaltomania, the new disease in Venezuela, seems to be but one degree removed from kleptomania.

EARLY RECORD OF THE LORD'S PRAYER

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.
 A copy of the Lord's Prayer has been found written upon a clay tablet in uncial Greek letters. It dates possibly from the Second Century, and certainly no later than the Fourth Century.

It was discovered at Megara by a boy and purchased from him for a trifle for the Museum at Athens, where it is now carefully preserved as a unique Christian document.

This is the very first clay tablet ever found with a Christian inscription upon it. The custom of writing upon clay tablets dates back thousands of years to the very beginning of human civilization in Assyria. The oldest of these clay documents being probably seven or eight thousand years old. Clay tablets dating in the fourteenth century B. C. have been discovered at Tel-el-Amarna, in Egypt, and these were inscribed in Assyrian characters, with important material relating to the relations between the Egyptian court with Assyria and other nations of antiquity. But no clay tablet written in Greek and of a Christian character was ever discovered before the finding of this one at Megara. The only clay tablet found in Palestine was that one discovered by Bliss at Tel-el-Hesi, identified as belonging to the collection of the Tel-el-Amarna letters.

The fragment discovered at Megara is only four and one-half inches high, four inches wide and one-third of an inch thick. It is reddish brown in color and it is evident that the Greek characters were engraved upon the clay while still soft and so the inscription is the most recent one regarded by early Christians. It was the model prayer, that set by Jesus himself. The Hebrew ritual contains a prayer beginning with Hebrew words which are to be translated, "Our Father which art in heaven" (Ovnu Shaloshomayim), which contains many thoughts similar to those in the Lord's Prayer.

The use of this clay tablet with the "Lord's Prayer" upon it is not certain, but it is suggested that it was hung up in a private home, and that the owner had a framed prayer hanging upon the eastern wall of the chief room in their house, or in some small Christian chapel.

The importance of the discovery lies in the fact that so early as the Third or Fourth Century, or possibly the Second Century, Christianity was so popular in Greece that the followers of the new faith engraved the chief prayer of that faith upon a tablet and hung it on the wall of his home as a guardian against all evil. The spread of the Christian faith in Greece began very early, for it was not upon Mars Hill that the Apostle Paul preached a notable discourse? And is it not natural that wherever he preached he should have left faithful followers behind him? This tablet may well be compared with the "Sayings of Jesus," the Logia, found in Egypt a few years ago, which were the transcript of some of the utterances of Jesus set down for constant reference by one of those who had listened to the words of his Master either from his lips or from the lips of one of his apostles.

VENEZUELA IS THE LAND OF UNREST AND GAYETY.
 Caracas, Its Capital, a Combination of Paris of the Present and New Orleans or Atlanta of Ante-Bellum Days.

Revolution and Carelessness, Earthquakes and Gayety, Gambling and Hospitality, Bull Fighting and the Radiant Beauty of Women are the Characteristics of the Nation.

Special Correspondence of The Sunday Republic.
 Caracas, Venezuela, May 21.—Venezuela is the land of unrest, and Caracas is its capital.

In the room adjoining mine on the left, at the Gran Hotel, is a German agent who has been here for some time. He is a man of about 40 years of age, with a mustache and a few white hairs, and is dressed in a dark suit. He is a man of a very different type from the average Venezuelan. He is a man of a very different type from the average Venezuelan.

All day long I can hear the Mauser click and the breechlocks of the donkey batteries being fired. The noise is a constant one. It is a noise that is a constant one. It is a noise that is a constant one.

All day long the Italian Count sits in his room seeing attorneys and making out his list of the duties and expenses of his American customer. He is a man of a very different type from the average Venezuelan. He is a man of a very different type from the average Venezuelan.

I speak of this because it was my first impression of Caracas, and it went home. But it was only here that such a scene was witnessed. It was only here that such a scene was witnessed. It was only here that such a scene was witnessed.

The streets are a scene of confusion. The people are a scene of confusion. The people are a scene of confusion. The people are a scene of confusion. The people are a scene of confusion.

Every one is polite and smiling. The men are dressed in the latest fashion. The women are dressed in the latest fashion. The men are dressed in the latest fashion. The women are dressed in the latest fashion.

They sometimes do things in Caracas much as they do them in New York and Chicago. The game of chance is the game of chance. The game of chance is the game of chance. The game of chance is the game of chance.

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PIGHEADED WALKER: A STORY OF THE GOLF LINKS.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.
 He had a bag full of golf sticks, and was carrying on a conversation that I could not help hearing, and in which I found myself as interested as was the gentlemen with whom he was talking.

"Did you take Walker to the links and let him know as you said you were going to do?"

"Yes, I did, and he nearly ran the legs off me before I could get him away from the links. I never knew such a stubborn, irrefragable, absolutely pigheaded fellow in my life. I tried to tell him how to play golf, and to show him something about the links, but I might as well have been talking to a wall. He paid no attention, excepting to what he was expected to do with the ball, and then he drove away like a steam engine without a governor. He will never learn to play golf right in his life."

"What do you think? That fellow appeared with a big hickory hockey stick—called it a hockey stick—and insisted upon using it all of the time, because, as he said, he had done some good work with it when he was a boy. Did you ever hear of a thing so absurd?"

"Then you should have seen his positions, with feet apart, body bent and waving his 'shinny' as though he wanted to frighten the ball into his hole. I tried to get him to do things right, but it was no use, so I let him go."

CRIMINALS COST EACH CITY MAN \$350 A YEAR.
 CRIMINALS are an expensive item in the budget of the community. They cost the people of this country about \$1,000,000,000 a year. If their increase could be prevented it would be a saving of \$1,000,000,000 a year. The \$29,000,000 accepted annually as a monthly pension of \$30, on the condition that they take a life vacation from the strenuous demands of their profession. But what is the crime of their profession? It is a crime of their profession. It is a crime of their profession.

The average annual income of professional criminals is estimated at \$1,000. This means that the community pays them a yearly salary of \$400,000,000. After this is spent for their maintenance, we pay annually \$200,000,000 for the cost of their crime. It is a crime of their profession. It is a crime of their profession. It is a crime of their profession.

On Sunday you'll see a bull fight. It is not the sort of bull fight you will see in Spain or in Mexico. The high-priced bull fighter, the master of his art, never gets to Caracas. The Caracas bull fighter is not a hero. The pit is lined with little excavations, protected by a wicket gate. The fighter trembles the bull, which is usually an amiable beast. If the bull pauses in his trot around the ring to look reproachfully at his tormentor, he is seized by the horns and the fighter has dashed into the little excavation and drawn the wicket gate.

Caramba! What a narrow escape! The Caracas bull fighter would make a splendid driver of ox teams to take supplies to the Venezuelan army in the field. A stranger to Caracas, and to its gayest and most stunning attire. Perhaps it is one of the nights the military band is playing in the Plaza Bolivar. It is a band for any night of the year. The Caracas bull fighter is not a hero. The pit is lined with little excavations, protected by a wicket gate. The fighter trembles the bull, which is usually an amiable beast. If the bull pauses in his trot around the ring to look reproachfully at his tormentor, he is seized by the horns and the fighter has dashed into the little excavation and drawn the wicket gate.

Here the city gathers. You will see the diplomats of the world here with their wives and their daughters. You will see the diplomats of the world here with their wives and their daughters. You will see the diplomats of the world here with their wives and their daughters.

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THE CHEERFUL DELIGHTS OF DISAGREEMENT.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.
 The Brilliant Acetic read the public prints. "That was a fool thing in to-day's Dial," he said. This was of a Monday.

"I hadn't read it," said the Receptive Person. "Your rating is sufficient for me. I have all faith in your judgment. I am convinced it was a fool thing."

"Did you note that Fine Line of Assorted Assorted in to-day's Dial?" asked the Brilliant Acetic. "Did you note the brilliant Acetic. This was of a Tuesday."

"No," returned the Receptive Person. "It had escaped me. I rely upon your verdict. The stuff was undoubtedly assinine. I see that to-day's Dial sets up a Scientific Conclusion that for out-and-out idiocy has not been equaled since the days of Jasper and his Sun-Do-Move theory," observed the Brilliant Acetic. It was Wednesday.

"I can agree with you without consulting the article in question," declared the Receptive Person. "You are the highest authority I know."

The Editorial Capacity of the Dial of to-day shows symptoms of Cerebral Collapse. It is a single card, \$3.00. No change in the Leader." This was of a Thursday.

habitués of the club at Long Branch would fall with ejaculations of admiration. I have seen him bet \$500 on a card and lose. Not a sign, not the quiver of an eyelid. "Twas luck, better next time."

Venezuelan Gamblers.
 I have seen him lose the following night, also on a single card, \$3.00. No change in his impassive face. Luck again. "A try again, manna." I have seen him on the third night break the bank, still with no visible expression of emotion. No exultation, only as he had expected it. That was all.

There is no twilight in Caracas. The sun sinks out of sight behind the mountains rim while yet it is hours high on the coast, and, lo, it is dark. Much of the city never sleeps. The city never sleeps. The city never sleeps. The city never sleeps.

There is one thinks life worth living in Caracas the gay, in Caracas, the golden, where night falls early and sleep comes late.

You will meet many famous Venezuelan Generals and fighters in Caracas. Those of the original sixty with whom Castro started from the Andes who are still alive are here. You may also meet the famous General "El Mocho," because he is out of jail again. "El Mocho" means the maimed and the lame. He was in jail under Andrade's ban when Castro entered Caracas. Castro let him out and offered to make him a member of his Government. El Mocho fell on Castro's neck with protestations of love.

Next morning he left Caracas with a few of Castro's men, a revolution. Castro followed him, defeated him and he surrendered. Later El Mocho made threats. Castro put him in jail and kept him there. Two years ago Castro let him out. "I hope, El Mocho,"

CHINESE DENTISTS PULL TEETH WITH THEIR FINGERS.
 WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.
 A novel account of the manner in which Chinese dentists operate on their patients is contributed by a German surgeon who has just returned from Peking.

"They use, he says, neither pliers nor any other surgical instruments such as are used in Europe. They employ instead their fingers for the purpose of extracting teeth. This difficult operation they perform with a dexterity and skill which might well excite the envy of their American and European colleagues. The tooth which is to be extracted is grasped by the thumb and index finger and is then pulled out, the force exerted for such work being equal to 100, 150 and sometimes 180 kilograms.

The Chinaman who decides to become a dentist, practices this feat from his sixteenth year by pulling out from an about plank ivory pegs of various sizes, which have been firmly fixed in it. In this way he acquires a surprising knack, so that it becomes easy for him to draw out a molar or a wisdom tooth without ever being obliged to make a second attempt. That his patients suffer during the operation is admitted, but it is claimed that their pain is of very brief duration.

For the purpose of cleaning his patients' teeth the Chinese dentist uses powder made from the bones of cattle and horses, he applies by means of small bamboo instruments. His cure for toothache is a pill of opium and some oil of mint, which is to be rubbed on the jaw.

Of the art of filling teeth with gold or any other metal he is profoundly ignorant, and wherever he has to deal with a decayed tooth which he cannot remove he mistakes himself by filling it with a paste made of ordinary powder